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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

THE MARYLAND DIFFICULTIES.

The telegraph announces that Governor Swann has removed the Maryland Commissioners. No evidence was adduced, showing malfeasance, to justify this step, even if the Governor was the proper officer to try this case. While the Governor doubtless desired such evidence, it was not material to his purpose. He wished to remove the Commissioners, not because they had violated the law, but because they refused to let rebel soldiers vote against the plain requirements of the Constitution of the State. This is all there is in the case. The Governor, backed by President Johnson, wanted rebel votes to elect two or three Congressmen, and to make a Legislature that would send the Governor to the United States Senate. There was but one way to accomplish that result, and that way was taken. This view is strongly corroborated by the fact that his police were all appointed and ready before the trial was ended. If the result shall conform to the Governor's expectation, it will be for the Senate and House to say whether they will admit to seats, members chosen in this way.

In the mean time, we trust the loyal people of Maryland will listen to no revolutionary counsels, and adopt no rash measures. Those outside who urge them on to violence may be their good friends, but they are far enough from being cool headed.

DEATH OF SENATOR WRIGHT.

The telegraph announces the death of Mr. William Wright, United States Senator from New Jersey. His health has been freeble for many months. He was born in Rockland county, New York, but removed to New Jersey as early as 1794. From 1848 to 1847 he was in the House of Representatives. In 1853 he was chosen to the Senate, and was re-elected in 1863 for the term ending in 1869. He possessed very fair abilities, and acted steadily with the democratic party.

His successor will undoubtedly be a republican.

The European governments, and particularly such of them as instigated and encouraged the rebellion, have been manifesting much solicitude for the personal safety of Jefferson Davis. They have entreated our government to clemency. It may be they are entirely self-moved in this interposition. They certainly owe as much to Mr. Davis for having abetted his Crimes. But it is not entirely clear that the Administration in Washington has not sought this foreign i. portunity as an excuse for an act pre-determined upon by itself.

On the other hand President Johnson is interceding on behalf of Fenians captured, convicted, and sentenced to death in Canada. It may be England wants a pretext for letting them go. It may be she does not, and will show practically her estimate of the lenity to which she invites the United States.

Here are the Fenians, who pretend not to want Lynch and his fellows hung, and who have invoked President Johnson to solicit their liberation. Are they sincere? Do they want their associates hung? or do they desire the excitement the hanging of them would afford In starting a fresh foray? It looks as if they meant to bully England into rigor, and then make that rigor the motive to a new invasion of Canada.

It is perhaps reduced to a certainty that Mr. Stanton will leave the War Department in a few days; that General Grant or Lieutenant General Sherman will temporarily take his place; to be succeeded by Mr. Cowan soon after the close of Congress.

This is a sharp practical commentary on columns of invention, by Washington correspondents, touching unfriendly relations between the President and Mr. Cowan since the election in this State.

There seems to be danger that by artifice the President will secure the election of a United States Senator from Kansas favorable to his Policy, though the Legislature is largely Republican and Mr. Lane was led to commit suicide by the abuse heaped upon him by the people for siding with the administration.

Unless the "Washington specials" stop lying about Mexican affairs, about the retirement of Mr. Stanton from the War Department, and about Grant, Sherman and Cowan as his successor, the mass of newspaper readers will soon vote those "specials" the greatest impositions tolerated in christendom.

To "Fair Play."—Our correspondent at New Brighton, "Fair Play" is respectfully informed that the gentlemen whose claims for office he so strongly advocates has positively refused to offer himself as a candidate, and hence it is useless to admit any correspondence upon the subject in our columns.

Mr. Campbell, appointed Minister to Mexico some months since, and who, according to the telegraph, has been forty times about to start in chase of the government to which he is accredited, has returned home, and is on his farm in the Miami Valley.

—The Philadelphia *City Item* nominates General John W. Geary for Vice President of the United States. We second the motion. We want no better candidate than this brave soldier and honest man. His name was a tower of strength to the Republican cause during the late contest. He lead his ticket in nearly every county in the State, which is a sure indication of his immense popularity with the people.—*Chester Republican.*

—Mr. A. Barbarin, of New Orleans, has invented and patented a contrivance for simultaneously lighting all the lamps of a theatre, hotel, or even of an entire city. A machine, like an alarm-clock, can be set to any hour, at headquarters, and when the appointed time comes, all gas-burners connected with it are instantaneously set ablaze. The invention is to be publicly exhibited and tested in New Orleans, in a few days.

—A few days since a gentleman called upon some lady friends, and was shown into the parlor by a servant girl. She asked him what name she should announce, and he, wishing to take them by surprise, replied, "Amicus" (a friend). The girl seemed at first a little puzzled, but quickly regained her composure, and in the blandest manner possible, observed, "What kind of a cuss did you say, sir?"

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 264. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Extra Good

Goods, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Calf and Kip

Boots in great variety, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

The Boot and Shoe

House of Pittsburgh—Gardiner's Great Opera House Shoe Store.

Superior Goods.

A prime lot of superior Goods en route for the Opera House Shoe Store.

Goods Sold

Cheaper than any other house in the city, and are warranted to be good, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Wanted.

Ladies, women and children to purchase their Boots and Shoes at the Opera House Shoe Store this month.

We Would Suggest

To any of our readers who may wish to provide themselves, for cases of emergency, with a bottle of good Whiskey, that Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market St., has a lot of Rye Whiskey, manufactured expressly for him, by Thomas Bell, about five years ago, which, for excellence, has, we think, not its equal in the city. It is a pure article. We speak knowingly

Hearing Restored.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Sirs:—Permit me to announce through the columns of your paper, that my hearing had been impaired for five years, and a disagreeable noise in my ears, and that Dr. Aborn, at the Merchants Hotel, has by one operation entirely restored my hearing and removed the buzzing noise. I reside in Waynesburg, Pa.

R.K. Campbell.

Merchants' Hotel, Oct. 31st, 1866.

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

The trustees and faculty of the above Medical College have issued "scholarships" at *seventy-five* dollars each, which entitles the holders to attend lectures until graduation, or as many sessions as he wishes.

This renders a medical education cheaper than ever proposed by any University or College in this country or Europe, possessing the same extensive facilities.

There are sixteen Professors and every branch of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

The student holding a "scholarship" can enter the college at any time during the Lectures, attend as long as he wishes, and re-enter the Institution as frequently as desired.

Persons wishing to obtain scholarships can apply to L. Oldshue, M. D., Professor of Urino Pail ology in the above-mentioned College.

His office and residence is No. 139 Grant treet, Pittsburgh.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BALTIMORE DIFFICULTY.

Police Commissioners Removed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Appointments by Governor Swann.

WHAT THE OLD COMMISSIONERS PROPOSE DOING.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—The *American* has received the following special dispatch from Annapolis:

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 1.—The Governor has decided to remove the Commissioners. The decision is very bitter against them. He says the registry lists of 1865 should have been used and that the Judges of election have no right to go behind the Registry Law. He says that the Police Commissioners and Judges of elect on, were most partizan in their character and were guilty of gross official misconduct. He could call upon the United States government to uphold his authority, if it should be necessary. Sheriff Thompson, of Baltimore, arrived here this morning for the purpose of taking up the commissions of the new officers. Mr. Latrobe goes to Washington this afternoon.

Great excitement prevails in the streets of this city over the removal of the Police Commissioners by Gov. Swann.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—It is not yet ascertained who are the new Police Commissioners appointed by Gov. Swann. It is rumored that the new police force have already organized and will make their appearance in the course of the day in the streets. The old Commissioners have their full force out and will resist the demands of the new force for the surrender of the station houses. Marshal's office, &c. A body of 400 U. S. dismounted cavalry, who arrived here yesterday to disembark for Texas, are now at Fort McHenry, and rumor says they will be retained here to act in case of emergency.

The Baltimore *American* says it is reported that T. O. Ford, of Ford's Theatre notoriety, and Capt. Horn, of the Third Ward, one of Gov. Swann's Registers, have been selected for Police Commissioners, and that C. Marshal Van Nostrand, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, is the new Marshal.

Hallopeus P. M.—There is considerable feeling manifested here in regard to Governor Swann's action—some bitterly denounce it, and others approving it. Large crowds of people are gathered at the corners of the streets and near the newspaper offices discussing the matter, but otherwise all is now quiet. The new police force have not as yet made their appearance on the streets, but it is supposed they will do so before the close of the day.

The names above given as the new Commissioners and Marshal are given on rumor, but it is presumed that they are correct.

General Grant and General Comstock have arrived in this city.

Baltimore, November 1.—The old Police Commissioners are in session, with their counsel and advisers. It is not known definitely yet what they will do, but it is believed that they will take some such cause as the following, under the laws which creates the Board of Police Commissioners. It is claimed that they have most ample power. They can, in any emergency, exercise their force without limit, and call out the military, if they deem it expedient. They can also summon the sheriff, who is made subject to their orders. They have assumed, it is understood, the grounds: first, that they are not guilty of official misconduct; and next, under the following clause in the new constitution of the State, they maintain that as they are elected to office by the Legislature, the Governor has no power to remove them, on the ground that the clause below quoted annuls and abrogates the provisions of the law under which the Governor acts, which was passed prior to the enactment of the new constitution. The clause in the new constitution referred to is as follows:

"Section 17.—The Governor may suspend, &c., and may remove for incapacity or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointments from the Executive, for a term &c., exceeding two years."

It is claimed that as the commissioners are elected by the Legislature, and not by the Governor, therefore, the Governor cannot remove them. On this ground, it is understood, that the Commissioners will go into Court, and in that manner resist, by lawful means, arrest, and otherwise, parties who may assume or attempt to exercise any of their functions, or the functions of a police officer. If the United States troops come, they will protest to the commander that they are simply exercising their lawful functions, and that they are not in either insurrection or rebellion within the meaning of the clause in the Constitution of the United States in reference to that subject; but if the Government troops forcibly eject them from the possession of the Commissioners office, Marshal's office, police stations, &c., they will submit under protest, and await the decision of the Courts. They profess the greatest solicitude to avoid any collision with the General Government, and to prevent a popular outbreak. It is now said that Mr. Ford is not to be a Commissioner, and that Geo. R. Barry and Capt. Horn, as before named, are to be appointed, but nothing is positively known as yet.

The Fort Riley Excursion.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Quincy, Ill., November 1, 1866.

The excursionists who left Pittsburgh on Tuesday morning for the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, arrived here all well, and after a pleasant trip by way of Chicago, slept and took breakfast at the Quincy House, and left for Kansas by way of St. Joseph this morning.

(By the Merchants' National Telegraph Co.)

From Oil City.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Oil City, Oct. 31, 1866.

River four and a-foot and falling. Weather cold and clear. Oil firmer.

Thanksgiving Day Appointed in Maine.

Gardiner, Maine, Nov. 1.—Governor Coney has appointed Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving in this State.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LATE BY MAIL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamer Austria—The Atlantic Telegraph Expedition—Arrival at Queenstown—Death of an Irish Bishop—Abatement of the Cattle Plague in England—The Loss by Fire of the Empress Carlotta—The Retrocession of Venetia—Decided Vote of the Plebiscitum in Venetia—The Organization of the Saxon Army—Austrian News—Death of Cardinal Zeroski—Prussian and Saxon Affairs—The Cretans Attempt to Fire the Turkish Fleet off Candia—The War in Brazil—Marine Disaster—English Markets.

New York, November 1.—The steamer Australasian, with dates from Queenstown to the 21st ult., has arrived.

The steamer Lordway, connected with the Atlantic Telegraph expedition, arrived at Queenstown from Nova Scotia, on the 20th, with the loss of her propellor.

The Irish Bishop, Lord Plunkett, died on the 19th.

The cotton crop of Egypt is said to be very large.

The cattle plague has almost died out in England.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says: The greatest sympathy is manifested for the Empress Carlotta. It would appear that her mental state gave cause for fear, as for her even before her arrival in France. During the voyage from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire, she appeared to be plunged into the deepest melancholy, and constantly spoke of the immense responsibility she had incurred in coming to live in Paris, although indirectly prepared for the Emperor's refusal to alter the period he had fixed upon for the withdrawal of the French territory by the French troops, she persisted in her decree to have a personal interview with Napoleon. The result is known. Although the Emperor received the wife of Maximilian with all courtesy and kindness, he remained absolutely firm. The Empress unfortunately lost her head completely. She so far forgot her self-possession as to give way to the most violent paroxisms of excitement, and made use of language which not only startled, but puzzled, the Emperor. This painful excitement is now easily to be accounted for. The subject which appears to have distressed the mind of the Empress was the clause in her father's will by which he merely gave a life-lease in the twenty-five millions in dispute to the sister. All kinds of rumors have been in circulation that the Emperor would take away from her Miramar and the portion of his own private fortune, as well as a portion of hers, and positively refused her request. The Empress does not know what is law, and as she is aware that the King and his brother have been privately supported in their decision by the Austrian Emperor, finally, she will not consent to visit her family at Brussels or Vienna. Thence arose her despair, and the Pope having declined to sanction the concordate proposed by Maximilian, her appeal rejected by Napoleon, thrice by her own brothers, and by the Pope, it is not surprising that her mind has given way in the presence of so much disappointment.

The official act of the retrocession of the whole of Venetia was completed on the evening of the 19th, and the Italian national flag was hoisted at Venice amid great popular enthusiasm.

A Florence telegram of the 19th says: The Royal decrees have been issued appointing Senator Cadorna Royal Commissioner at Venice, the Duke of Verdua at Verona, and Depy Gaylardi at Mantua.

The result of the Plebiscitum in Venetia will be proclaimed on the 27th inst., and a deputation of the Mayors of the chief cities of Venetia once proceed to Turin to present the whole to the King.

The *Opinione* of to-day states that the Government will not proceed with the general elections, but that after the Plebiscitum in Venetia, the Electoral registers will simply be assembled in order to choose Deputies to the present Italian Parliament. The date for the convocation of Parliament is not yet fixed, but it is believed that it will take place in the early part of December.

Parenza.—The official North German *Gazette* of the 18th says: Certain journals have published a statement that the Prussian Ambassador in this city, during a recent conversation with Herr Von Thiell, the Prussian under Secretary of State, has declared officially that the private fortune of King George of Hanover should be given up to him, or protested against its appropriation by the Prussian government. With regard to this in elligence we are enabled to state that the British Minister, on the occasion in question, confined himself to asking what course the Prussian government intended to pursue with regard to the private fortune of King George, and that his remarks, by no means, partook of the nature of a demand.

It was rumored that the Prussa-Saxon Military Convention had been concluded upon the basis of the late mixed occupation of the Saxon Kingdom. The organization of the Saxon army was to be postponed for decision by the North German Parliament. It is also stated that the Prussa Saxon treaty does not stipulate for the permanent occupation of Saxony by the Prussians, but only for the latter's retaining their march there until the re-organization of the Saxon army.

A Leipsic dispatch of the 19th says: At a meeting of four hundred members of the National party, accounts were received which in the event of the continued resistance of the King of Saxony to conclude a peace with Prussia, is to compel him to sign the new elections of members of the Saxon Chamber of Deputies, who will then have to represent the interests of the people and not as opposed to the particular interests of the Saxon Government.

Austria.—A Vienna dispatch of Oct. 18th says: Yesterday His Majesty received General Benedeck, who will shortly leave for Italy. He is desirous of being appointed to the post of Italian Ambassador in this city. Count Wimpffen will leave this evening for Berlin in the capacity of Austrian Envoy at the Prussian Court.

The municipality of Vienna have rejected, by a feeble majority, a proposal to allow the Jesuits leaving Venetia to take up their residence in this city.

An Imperial receipe, dated on the 14th of October, had been published convoking for the 20th of November, all the districts of his Empire, with the exception of that of Hungary. The Emperor also addressed a letter to the Aulic Chancellor of Hungary, announcing that the convocation of the Hungarian Diet had been deferred for the present on account of the prevalence of cholera.

Cardinal S. Zetowski, Prince Primate of Hungary, died on the 16th in Graw, aged eighty-one years.

The cholera was greatly diminishing at Pesth.

The London *Globe* adverts to the divergence of opinion on the Polish question, between Austria and Russia.

The Russian troops in Poland, when some time ago received orders to proceed to the Southern frontier of the Empire, and which are now on their march thither, have been ordered back to their quarters, in order to position against any insurrectionary movement against the Poles. Moreover the Russian government is apprehensive that Austria's conciliatory policy towards Polish subjects in Galicia, is an indication that the Court of Vienna is preparing to follow an antagonistic policy to that of Russia, in the Eastern question, and very naturally concentrating the matter the Austrian Government is acting in concert with that of Egypte.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople to October 19th, via Vienna, say that the Cretans have made an attempt to set fire to the Turkish fleet off Candia.

The Province of Selino has been evacuated by the Turs.

The Cretan insurgents are said to have murdered an Envoy bearing a flag of truce sent by Kierfie Pasha.

Brazil.—Some further details have been received relating to the war between the Brazilians and Paraguayans. They are from a Brazilian source.

The sinking of the Rio De Janeiro is confirmed. Her commander and sixty-four of the crew perished. The Brazilians successfully stormed the fort held by the enemy, taking nine pieces of cannon, three flags, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The loss of the Brazillans at this assault was 200 killed and 300 wounded, that of the Paraguayans being much greater, as over 700 of their dead were buried by the Brazilians.

The session of the Brazilian Parliament was closed on the 16th, when the Emperor delivered a speech, encouraging the patriotic spirit of the people and urging them to an energetic prosecution of the war.

Liverpool, October 20.—The Cotton Broker's Circular says: Cotton was in extensive demand, and prices daily advanced in the early part of the week, with continued advances of higher quotations from India and New York. On Wednesday the demand fell off materially, and was very limited on Thursday, the week closing quietly. Still most descriptions show an advance, notwithstanding a re-action of ½@¾ from the high rates current on Monday and Tuesday. American has been in extensive demand, and after rising about ¾d closed fully ¼d above last week's prices. The sales of the week amount to 103,810 bales, including 72,030 for speculation, and 29,460 for export. The market is steady.

Flour in good demand at an improvement of 2d per sack on the week. Wheat, in steady request at an advance of 66@8d on the week. Beef in better demand at late rates. Pork unchanged and the demand moderate. Bacon slow of sale, but somewhat steadier, at late quotations. Lard declined 1@2d per cwt., but more active at the decline. American offered at 55c per cwt.

London.—Baring Bros. & Co. report Wheat active at an advance of 1@2d per quarter; white American 9@10d, winter red, 8@9d. American Flour 27@30s per bbl. Sugar very dull. Coffee steady. Petroleum steady, refined, 1s 9½d.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Difficulties—Decision of Governor Swann.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—Gov. Swann's decision is a lengthy document, covering some thirty pages of manuscript. The following are the main points in the document. The Governor says: "I have duly considered the charges which have been preferred by certain citizens of Baltimore, who were denied the right to vote at the late municipal election for Mayor and members of the city council, against the police commissioners. In connection with the testimony submitted for my guidance in this case, I have arrived at the conclusion which I shall announce in this message.

"The refusal of the Police Commissioners at the opening of this investigation to appear before the Executive, and their refusal to even answer the charges of misconduct in office, I look upon as an off-nse for which they might have been held responsible without any further inquiry into the evidence of official misconduct in the late election. It is true that the Commissioners through their counsel have, to some ex ent, retracted their steps and announced their willingness to appear and answer any questions the Governor might have to propound, but I don't understand they have withdrawn the point of jurisdiction to which they still adhere. Their action in declining to respond to the summons of the Governor, placed them in the attitude of the State officers made by the law, subject to his direct supervision. Treating with contempt the power especially delegated to him by the Legislature, and the still higher power conferred by the 12th section of the 3d article of the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, how is the governor, it may be asked, representing the sovereignty of the State, to discharge an imperative duty imposed upon him by the organic law in conflict with rebellious officers setting his authority at defiance and denying his right to hold them accountable for official misconduct or a palpable violation or neglect of their duties. The Police Law invests these Commissioners with almost absolute power, learnt in its scope in the hands of designing men without a check somewhere to protect the public interest. The Legislature never intended any such thing. The State of Maryland, at this very moment, threatened with invasion by armed insurrection, and the State Military organizations have been fo ned in the city of Baltimore for the open and avowed purpose of resisting the authority of the laws. No single step, so far as I am informed, up to this time, has been taken by the police force to suppress this tendency to anarchy and rebellion now so threatening to excite riot and bloodshed among our people.

It is well known that so far as the action of the Governor is concerned, no pretext has been furnished for these revolutionary proceedings. Is the Governor, to whom these officers are made directly responsible by the law, to sit idly and see the laws of the State, the public peace disturbed, the State involved in armed revolutionary, in complicity with those whom the police board are encouraging by their apathy, and made no effort to protect the dignity of the State from insult and outrage; but the Legislature did not leave to implication, this power of the police commission, in the discharge of their official duties as State officers.

The Governor then proceeds to review the late Governor's action, and proceeds to argue that the exclusion of the newly registered voters of the last municipal election by the judges, was a flagrant violation of their duties and sets the examination judges of the election as an radical in their proclivities, with one or two exceptions, produced a most unfavorable impression upon my mind as to their conduct in the election as it continued in office. Entertaining the intolerate view that loyality resided only with those who support their policy, and not a reasonable inference that they would claim, in the absence of any such inactions from the Police Commissioners who refuse to interfere, to challenge the votes of all who do not come up to their standard. If they ignored the registration of a second ballot box for rejected votes so plainly pointed out by the law, surely it would be a sufficient excuse for them to go behind the registry and recognize whom they please as loyal citizens.

The Governor next reviews the registration law and the various decisions under it and the objections in full, and sums up as follows: The evidence in the case proves beyond a doubt that the Police Commissioners have violated the law and rendered themselves liable to the charge of misconduct in office by creating or permitting to grow up under their eyes, and with their complicity, a violent partizan organization, treating all as disloyal who do not support their party. The Radical party, they have highly proceedings, meetings, flag works and mass meetings. The Democratic held a large ratification meeting, in front of Carroll Hall, at which Major Hoffman, Ex-Governor Seymour, S. S. Cox, and others, addressed very large crowds.

The Republicans will hold a mass meeting in the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. Generals John C. Fremont, Lew. A. B. Wallbridge, Franz Si gel, N. S. Banks and R. C. Schenck will speak. In the City Hall Park on Saturday afternoon.

To-morrow is the last day for registration, when it is believed that 150,000 names will be entered.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Defection in a Regiment of Mexicans—Murder of its Austrian Officers—Maximilian Sick and Disheartened—He Shuts Himself Up in a Castle—His Early Abdication Looked For.

New Orleans, November 1.—A private letter received from the Mexican capital announces the defection of a regiment of Mexicans, organized with Austrian officers, who murdered all of the latter, and went over to Porfiro Diaz, at Ojacn.

The Austrian band at the Capital has ceased to give its open air concerts, because of the riotous conduct of the populace.

The Emperor, by reason of the sickness and distress of mind as to the health of the Empress, has shut himself up in the Castle of Chapultepec. His early abdication was momentarily expected.

Important Letter from Gen. Escobedo.

Washington, November 1.—The following important letter from General Escobedo was received to-day at the Mexican Legation:

Headquarters Army of the North Mexican Republic, Monterey, October 15, 1866.—Our affairs here are progressing very favorably. The States of Nenova, Leon, Tamaulipas, and Coahuila, are now entirely free from the presence of foreign foes, as are also the States of Sonora, Sinoloa, and Chihuahua, save in one or two cities. Considerable forces are now being rapidly raised to expel, once for all, every for-ign invader from the national territory. For this State an advance column, composed of four thousand men, well armed, munitioned and equipped, has already marched to operate against San Louis Potosi, and twelve thousand have been sent to co-operate with a column from the State of Sacatecas, under the command of General Auza, in a movement against Durango, from which the best results are expected.

FROM CANADA.

Trial of Fenians Postponed—Canadian Cabinet Meeting.

Toronto, C. W., Nov. 1.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners has been postponed until the second week in November, to allow their counsel further time to procure evidence. The Attorney General stated that he was not ready to proceed against the others at present.

Ottawa, C. W., Nov. 1.—An informal meeting of the Cabinet took place yesterday. It is understood that the ministers will proceed to Montreal and hold a regular session there, commencing to-morrow.

The Dry Goods Trade in a Critical Condition—Gloomy Appearance of Things in the New York Market.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Dry Goods market is very feverish and unsettled. Domestic goods remain nominally at the old rates, but are slow and drooping, and all look for lower prices. Manufacturers and commission houses look rather dull, and seem to feel that the time is approaching when their prices must come down. All are complaining of the dullness. Some attribute it to the want of money, others to the fact that most merchants throughout the whole country have more goods than they should have had at this season, while others wonder why goods should fall higher with gold at 147 as they did when gold was 250. No one seems to have confidence in the future, and the wisest and best merchants do not know what is best for the course for them to pursue, but most seem to think that the policy that keeps them close to the store is the best.

Excesses Committed by the Liberals in Mexico.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—A Guamas letter of the 19th confirms the statement of the excesses which the Liberals committed after the retreat of Maximilian and others. Gen. Cortez surrendered as a prisoner of war, but was soon from behind, a la body hung to a tree and a bonfire kindled under it.

Wheat firm, at $1.95 per 100 lbs.

The steamer Pacific, from Columbia river, brings $223,000 in treasure.

The amount of gold coined here at the Branch Mint during the past month is $1,850,000.

A Victoria letter dated the 22d says: The whole commercial fabric is tottering, and when the crash comes it will be upon as never before experienced.

The Political Canvass in New York.

New York, November 1.—The political campaign in New York city is very active. The Radical party have highly proceedings, meetings, flag works and mass meetings. The Democrats held a large ratification meeting, in front of Carroll Hall, at which Major Hoffman, Ex-Governor Seymour, S. S. Cox, and others, addressed very large crowds.

The Republicans will hold a mass meeting in the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. Generals John C. Fremont, Lew. A. B. Wallbridge, Franz Si gel, N. S. Banks and R. C. Schenck will speak. In the City Hall Park on Saturday afternoon.

To-morrow is the last day for registration, when it is believed that 150,000 names will be entered.

Grand Army Convention.

St. Louis, November 1.—A National convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, was ordered to convene at Indianapolis, on the twentieth of November, for the purpose of perfecting a National Organization. All the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and those now serving in the army or navy, who are desirous of becoming members of the grand army republic, are invited to attend the Convention.

Robbers Sentenced.

Columbus, Nov. 1.—Michael Duffy, Chas. Anderson and George Wells, who robbed the depot room of the Adams Express Company at Newark, Ohio, in August last, plead guilty, and were each sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years to-day.

Goodyear Dental Vulcanite.

Columbus, O., November 1.—At a meeting of the Ohio State Dental Association, and others of the profession, upon due consideration it was resolved to decline acceding to the demand of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company.

The Case of Mr. Culver.—It is stated that the Hon. C. V. Culver, now confined in jail at Franklin, declines to avail himself of his Congressional privilege, and will await his trial in November. Besides six ii processes innumerable, several indictments charging him with false pretenses and embezzlement are pending and to be called up next month at Harrisburg. Last week the house and furniture of the gentleman were sold at the instance of his creditors.

About Iron Tanks.—The value of iron tanks in resisting fire was amply demonstrated on the occasion of the late fire at Oil City. The large iron tank of Fisher Brothers, the capacity of which is 12,000 barrels, was submitted to a fearful test, and came through the fiei of oil, and for eleven hours the side next to the fire was subjected to the most intense heat that can be imagined, and yet it is uninjured.

A deranged young man named Charles Weiler has strayed from his home, at Lauder's store, Berks county.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

Large Shipment of Coal upon the Present Rise.

During the present rise in the river another large amount of coal was shipped to Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. The shipment would have been much larger had not several freshets of late enabled our coal dealers to send off great quantities of the "back diamonds," and the present rise, following so close upon others, found the trade ily prepared to get out the usual number of boats, barges and barges. We have carefully prepared a table of the shipments up till this morning, which will hardly be augmented as the river is rapidly receding. Here are the figures:

CINCINNATI.		
Sampson	10 barges	100,000
Tigress	6 "	66,000
Coal Valley	10 "	100,000
Chanticleer	6 "	66,000
Leopard	3 "	35,000
V. F. Wilcox	2 "	25,000
Mary Miller	6 "	66,000
Lioness	10 "	100 000
Ben Clay	10 "	100,000
Fearless	9 "	90,000
Whale	10 "	100,000
Coal Hill	10 "	100,000
Total		1,048,000
LOUISVILLE.		
J. S. Neal	5 boats	60,000
Lizzie	5 "	60,000
Gray Hound	3 "	60 000
Dart	5 "	60,000
Dolphin	6 barges	66,000
Sam Roberts	10 "	90,000
J. S. Cosgrave	3 "	60,000
Bernadotte	6 barges	66,000
N. J. Bigley	6 "	60,000
Total		582,000
MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.		
Resolute	2 boats	1 000
Simpson Horner	8 barges 2 boats	1 000
Ten pair Floating Boats	Louisville	40 000
RECAPITULATION.		
Total amount shipped to Cincinnati		1,048,000
Total amount " to Louisville		582,000
Total am't to Memphis & New Orleans		225,000
Total bushels coal shipped		2,255,000
Barges and coal boats employed		198
Tow boats employed		28

Simon Pure.

It is now beyond all question of doubt that whatever will completely restore the blood to a healthy condition will cure nine-tenths of a large class of diseases which afflict mankind in the shape of *tetters, scrofula, enlarged joints, white swellings,* enlargements of the glands, ulcers, pimples, blotches, eczema, and hundreds of other diseases which have their origin and production in a tainted or corrupted state of the blood. It has, likewise, been found out to be true, that whatever will do this must do it through the medium by which is the receiver of every particle of nourishment which goes to the sustaining and rebuilding of the human system.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the greatest of medical discoveries, not only it cures these diseases, but it also purifies, purges and drive away Dispepsia for ever, but, likewise by the toxicity of its powerful properties, it will restore man or woman from the most debilitated and enervated condition to one of health, vigor and strength. The discovery made in the combination of roots and herbs which enter into the composition of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, is the wonder of the world. Thousands who have been cured by the healing balsam, but its fame has not yet reached the ears of many, and the adulation of learned savans and magnates in the medical profession. All who use the medicine for the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the various secreting organs, Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the chief. There is no disease of the blood, from the scrofula to the blotch, but it is often difficult to give a name, occasioning restlessness, sleeplessness, the out-of-sixth dullness, lethargy, stupor, with gloom and melancholy to spring up in the pathway of life. These all can be cured by the use of Keyser's Blood Searcher. It will keep them from your way as easily as you would brush a cobweb from your window, or a mote from your nostrils. It will drive away